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field is broad, the problems those of the range of human activity, and it is to the credit of the writer that all have been handled so well.

The House on Henry Street. By LILLIAN D. WALD. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. 317. \$2.00.

The founder of the House on Henry Street tells of the beginning and growth of that New York East Side Settlement which started with an "inspiration to be of use" and has become a great influence in the city and state. Miss Wald had as a foundation for her work, training in a nurses' school and a medical college, and a desire to serve. She began by giving instruction in home nursing in an old building in Henry Street, and from there a little child led her into an experience that determined her to live among the people she wanted to help. She spends few words on the discomforts which she and her fellow-worker, Mary M. Brewster, suffered, but passes quickly to the reform movements that have been instituted or adopted as a part of the settlement work. She gives many examples of some concrete problem whose solution involved the solving of greater problems: through Louis "who would not cure his head" she first realized the duty of the school to provide medical attention for its children, and through the daughter of a neighbor she first became acquainted with the question of the trade union. Her attitude of appreciation for co-operation received in the past and of hopefulness for the future, and her sympathetic interpretation of the incidents she has chosen to give, make the book pleasant reading. Its worth is added to by the etchings which were drawn by "one who had found his art expression there."

Business Economics. By ERNEST L. BOGART. (LaSalle Business Texts.) Chicago: LaSalle Extension University, 1915. 8vo, pp. viii+268. \$2.00.

As an elementary textbook attempting to give a general outline of the field of economics this book may be considered fairly satisfactory. It treats of various industrial problems such as unemployment, crises, and the trusts, and gives a few outstanding facts concerning natural resources, banking, and transportation, and the general nature of capitalistic production. Some of the subjects touched upon lend themselves to abbreviation and concise statement better than others and consequently are more adequately discussed. Such a subject as "Saving and Spending," for example, might safely be attempted in fourteen pages, whereas it is hardly possible to begin on the subject "Money and Banking" in nine. However, the book is lucid and well written, and of its kind it must be admitted to be a good example.